

the outer shaft springs an equilateral moulded arch, with ball-flower enrichment; and from the inner shaft springs a trifoliated cique-folled depressed arch, the upper members of which form an ogive, connecting the under with the upper ribs. The spaces and spandrills between are filled with flowing tracery and carving. From the level of the top of the capitals the buttresses rise two stages higher, the lower one being paneled, and terminated with crocketed hooda; and above these buttresses are lofty pinnacles, graduated in two stages, paneled on every face with hooded and crocketed terminations. The whole height of the buttresses is fourteen feet six inches from the base. The outer arch is crowned by a high pitched pedimented hood, with carved pateras on the face, and also crocketed. The triangle formed by the above over the crown of the outer rib is formed into a large trefoil, in which the armorial bearings of the late earl, quartered with those of the families of Dutton and Keppel, are inserted. The arms, crest, and supporters are ensembed on a solid slab of china, executed at the Derby china manufactory. Between the jambs, and upon the base of the monument, a plain slab is fixed, upon which the following inscription is carved in black letters, with illuminated capitals:—

To the Reverend Memory of
THOMAS WILLIAM COKE, EARL OF LEICESTER.
Born May 6, 1754.

Died at Longford June 30, 1842.

His public conduct as representative for fifty-seven years, of the county of Norfolk, was conspicuous for its decision, disinterested zeal, and unimpeachable integrity.

Pre-eminent

no less for his generosity as a landlord, than for his skill and enterprise as an agriculturist, he secured the deep affection of an attached and prosperous tenantry; while by his exertion and influence he extended in a most remarkable degree the cultivation and rural improvements of the country.

In his domestic relations

he was most affectionate, kind, and hospitable. His charity was munificent, without ostentation, and his piety simple and unaffected, but warm and sincere.

This Monument is erected by persons of various classes and opinions connected with this county, as some record of an example so excellent and instructive.

From the centre springs an octangular pedestal, flanked by panelings with foliated heads. A beautiful marble bust of the late earl, from the studio of Mr. Francis, of London, is fixed upon the pedestal, and the whole of the back of the niche, above the slab and panelling, is diapered. The extreme width of the monument is 8 feet 9 inches, and its height from the floor about 20 feet.

It is fixed on the north side of the chancel (which has been recently restored), and harmonizes with the architectural character of that part of the building, which is a specimen of the early Decorated style, prevalent in the latter part of the 13th and commencement of the 14th century.

The work has been executed by Mr. Hall, of Derby, from the design and under the superintendence of Mr. Henry I. Stevens, architect.

WARMING AND VENTILATION OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

The apparatus for warming is upon the mild hot-water principle, and is placed in the basement story of the building, but the arrangements are so contrived, that the fresh air which is drawn into the chamber containing the warming surfaces of the apparatus is, after being raised to a moderate but sufficient temperature, conveyed to the extensive suite of Lloyd's rooms in the upper floor of the building, and is there so equally distributed as to diffuse an equal temperature in every part, the general temperature being at the same time under easy and effectual regulations. The warmed and pure air admitted into the rooms is furnished in sufficient quantity to replace the amount of vitiated air which is continually passing away from the room by the ventilating channels in the roof, and also to supply all the air required by the draught of the open fires which are in the rooms, and intended to be used in conjunction with the warming apparatus, the union of the radiating heat of open fires with the admission of large

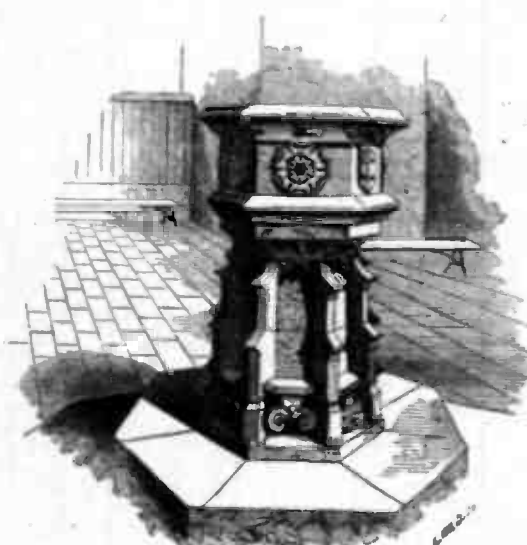
volumes of pure and only moderately-heated air being considered the perfection of comfort, and equally conducive to health when combined, as in this case, with a system of ventilation which sustains a constant renewal of the atmosphere of the room to an extent that answers the demand of every possible source of deterioration. Arrangements are also made for straining the outward atmosphere before it enters the chamber of the apparatus, and filtering it from those impurities which prevail in the London atmosphere to a great and injurious extent in reference both to healthful respiration and the tarnishing of interior decorations. The ventilation is effected by means of a system of flues for foul air which are placed in the roof, and which serve as chimneys for conveying all the vitiated air of the rooms to the ventilated tops, or windguards, which are placed upon the roof. The main air-flues run between the ceilings of

the rooms and the roofs, and the branch flues from each room conduct the foul air into the main flues; and as all the branch flues are furnished with valves, the ventilation or escape of air from the upper part of the room is effected with the same facility as the pure fresh air is admitted into them below.

The system of warming and ventilating of this suite of rooms is founded on what is termed the principle of natural ventilation, and the windguards referred to as being on the roof of the building act by exhaustion from the impulse of the wind on the exterior of the surface of the guards. The windguard here spoken of is Day's, which has been applied to very many buildings, both public and private.

The work has been executed by Mr. H. C. Price, civil engineer, and is founded upon the principle successfully applied by him to many other public buildings.

FONT IN ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, SANDWICH, IN THE COUNTY OF KENT.



TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUILDER.

SIR,—As you are collecting examples of ancient fonts, in my opinion a most laudable pursuit, I send you a sketch of a fine and rather early example of the perpendicular branch of the Pointed or Gothic style; and instead of giving any description of my own, I cannot do better than quote the one given by William Boys, Esq., F.A.S., in his "Collections for an History of Sandwich," 1792.

The font consists of an ancient octagonal basin and shaft, raised on a base of two steps, all of stone. The basin is perforated at the bottom: its interior diameter is 24 inches, its exterior 34: its depth within nearly 10. The height of the shaft is 20 inches, and of its capital and basin almost 19 more. The eight faces are charged with shields of roses; alternately on the shields are first, the arms of France, three fleurs-de-lis, quarterly with those of England. 2nd. A merchant's mark; 3rd. The arms of the cinque ports; 4th. The arms of Ellis.* Above these squares, at the eight angles of the moulding, are grotesque faces, except at the dexter side of the first shield, where the ornament is a bird like a heron, and on the sinister side is a coronet with balls between spires, terminated with fleurs-de-lis. At another corner is a small satyr mounted on the back of a larger. In the same member of the moulding, over the roses, are fruit and leaves, a satyr's face, four acorns salient, with their stalks bowed, and a flower. The first shield is suspended from the head of a human figure, with two long extended feathers in the place of its arms and shoulders; the second hangs from a cask. The third from

the hooks of an anchor; and the fourth from a hook. In the moulding of the capital of the shaft, at the angles, are oak-leaves; and under one of the roses is an angel holding a shield bearing a plain cross; under another is a wheel; under the remaining two are satyr's faces; under the shields are flowers. In the shaft are eight niches with demi-quatrefoil canopies between diminishing buttresses. At the bottom of the niches are pedestals ornamented at their bases with foliage, fruit, and flowers. The figures are removed. The feathers and coronet led me to think the font might be erected in the time of Edward the Black Prince, but there being only three fleurs-de-lis, it would seem of somewhat later date: perhaps the gift of Thomas Ellis, who was a commissioner of sewers in the third of Henry IV.*

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
Z.

[We should have preferred the sketch if it had been larger, and in plain elevation instead of in perspective; also if it had been accompanied by a plan, a section, and some details of its component parts. The delineations which we are now having executed of the fine early perpendicular example at West Drayton, Middlesex, which has an open stem, will at once exhibit our wishes on this subject.—Ed.]

STUPENDOUS CHIMNEY.—On Monday, Mr. J. Ashton, builder, of Blackley, commenced the erection of a chimney, which will, when completed, be the largest structure of the kind in this country. It is for Mr. Dobbs's chemical works at Wigan, and will be built entirely of bricks, with a coping of stone at the top. It will measure 50 feet across the base, 480 feet in height, 9 feet at the top, and will consume in its erection more than two millions of bricks. —Manchester Courier.

* William Ellis was a commissioner of sewers in the third and seventh of Richard II., and the second and eighth of Henry IV. The arms of Ellis are by Philipott, said to be Or on a cross sable, five crescents argent; but the arms on the font at St. Clement's, which I conjecture to have been the gift of Thomas Ellis, the founder of this (St. Thomas's, Sandwich) Hospital, are five crescent shells on a cross engrailed, with a crescent in the first quarter, perhaps for difference.